# Western Carolinian.

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SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.……MONDAY, OCT. 31, 1831. VOL. XII.…NO. 595

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TERMS.……The terms of the Western Carolinian are hereafter as follows: Two dollars and a half per annum, [illegible] advance. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, [illegible] of the Editor. Advertisements will be inserted [illegible] cents the square [illegible] each week they are continued. [illegible] Postage must be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor, or they may not be attended to.

## By Authority.

*Acts passed at the Second Session of the twenty first Congress of the United States.*

PUBLIC—NO. 73.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled,* That the sum of three hundred and thirty three dollars and thirty three and one-third cents be paid by the Marshall of the United States for the eastern district of Louisiana to John Culbertson, for his services rendered as interpreter to the United States court for the said district under the provisional appointment of the Judge, for each regular term of said court from the December term of one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, inclusively, up to the time of the passage of this act.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the Judge of the district court of the United States for the eastern district of Louisiana be and is hereby, authorized to appoint a com terpreter to said court, and to allow and thirty- pensation exceeding three hundred and one-third three dollars and thirty-three regular of said cents, for his services subsequently to the passage court, to be holden a Marshal is authorized to of this act; and in the order of the Judge; pay the same. Provided, That it shall be the duty of Provided interpreter, during his continuance in the so attend all and every of the called or regular sessions of the said court, without any additional compensation thereof: *Provided, also,* That the said interpreter shall not receive, under this act, more than one thousand dollars for each year.

A. STEPHENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives
J. C. CALHOUN,
Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.
Approved March 3, 1831.
ANDREW JACKSON,

PUBLIC—NO. 74.

An ACT to create the office of surveyor of the public lands for the state of Louisiana.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That a Surveyor General for the State of Louisiana shall be appointed, who shall have the same authority, and perform the same duties, respecting the public lands and private land claims in the State of Louisiana, as are now vested in, and required of the Surveyor of the lands of the United States, south of the State of Tennessee, or the principle Deputy Surveyors in the said State, and that from and after the first day of May next, the office of principle Deputy Surveyors, as created by the ninth section of the act of Congress of the twenty first day of April, eighteen hundred and six, entitled "An act supplementary to an act entitled 'An act for ascertaining and adjusting the titles and claims to lands within the Territory of Orleans and district of Louisiana'" be and the same are hereby, abolished; and it shall be the duty of said principle Deputy Surveyors to surrender to the Surveyor General of Louisiana or to such person or persons as he may appoint to receive the same, all the maps, books, records, filed notes, documents and articles of every description, appertaining or in any wise belonging to their offices respectively.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the principle Deputy Surveyor for the district east of the Island of New Orleans be and he is hereby required to separate and arrange the papers in his office; and all the maps, records, papers and documents of every description which refer to lands in the State of Louisiana, shall be delivered to the order of the Surveyor General for that state; and such of them as refer to lands in the State of Alabama shall be delivered to the Surveyor for the State of Alabama; and such of them as refer to lands in the State of Mississippi together with such maps, papers, records and documents in the office of said principle Deputy Surveyor, as are not hereby required to be delivered to the Surveyor General of the State of Louisiana or to the Surveyor for the State of Alabama shall be delivered to the order of the Surveyor of the lands of the United States south of the State of Tennessee; and the office of said principle Deputy shall be, and the same is hereby abolished from and after the first day of May next; and the powers and duties now exercised and performed by the said principal Deputy Surveyor shall be vested in and performed by the aforesaid Surveyors, within their respective States.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Surveyor south of the State of Tennessee to deliver to the Surveyor south of the State of Tennessee to deliver to the Surveyor General of the State of Louisiana all the maps, papers, records, and documents relating to the public lands, and private claims in Louisiana, which may be in his office; and in every case where it shall be impracticable to make a separation of such maps, papers, records and documents, without injury to the portion of them relating to lands in Mississippi, it shall be his duty to cause copies thereof certified by him to be furnished to the Surveyor General of Louisiana and which copies shall be of the same validity as the originals.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the Surveyor General of Louisiana shall appoint a sufficient number of skilful and experienced Surveyors as his deputies who with two or more good and sufficient sureties to be approved by said Surveyor General shall enter into bond for the faithful performance of all surveying contracts confided to them in the penalty of [illegible] of money accruing under [illegible] at the rate per mile stipulated [illegible] and who, before [illegible] duties shall take an oath [illegible] truly faithfully and impartially to the utmost of their skill and ability to execute the trust confided to them; in the event of the failure of a deputy to comply with the terms of his contract, unless such failure shall be satisfactorily shown by him to have arisen from causes beyond his control he shall forfeit the penalty of his bond on due process of law, and ever afterwards be debarred from receiving a contract for surveying public lands in Louisiana or elsewhere.

*Sec. 5. And be it further enacted,* That the Surveyor General to be appointed in pursuance of this act shall establish his office at such place as the President of the United States may deem most expedient for the public service: and that he shall be allowed an annual salary of two thousand dollars, and that he be authorized to employ one skilful draughtsman [illegible] recording clerk whose aggregate compensation shall not exceed one thousand [illegible] charged by law for [illegible] recording [illegible] be and the same are hereby abolished; [illegible] of a plat of survey or transcript from the records of the office of the said Surveyor General, shall be admitted as evidence in any of the courts of the United States or Territories thereof; for every copy of a plat of survey, there shall be paid twenty-five cents, and for the transcript from the records of said office, there shall be paid at the rate of twenty-five cents for every hundred words by the individuals requiring the same.

*Sec. 6. And be it further enacted,* That in relation to all such confirmed claims as may conflict, or in any manner interfere with each other the Register of the land office and Receiver of public moneys for the proper land district, are hereby authorized to decide between the parties, and shall in their decision be governed by such conditional lines or boundaries as have been or may be agreed upon between the parties interested, eight verbally or in writing; and in case no lines or boundaries be agreed upon between the parties interested then the said Register and Reciver are hereby authorized to decide between the parties interested then the said Register and Receiver are hereby authorised to decide between the parties in such manner as may be consisted with the principles of justice; and it shall be the duty of the Surveyor General of the said State to have those claims surveyed and planted in accordance with the decisions of the Register and Receiver: *Provided,* That the said decisions and surveys and the patents which may be issued in conformity thereto, shall not in any wise be considered as precluding a legal investigation and decision by the proper judicial tribunal between the parties to any such interfering claims, but shall only operate as a relinquishment on the part of the United States of all title to the land in question.

*Sec. 7. And be it further enacted,* That all the lands to which the Indian title has been extinguished lying north of the northern boundary of the State of Illinois west of Lake Michigan and east of the Mississippi River, shall be surveyed in the same manner and under the same regulations, provisions, restrictions and reservations as the other public lands are surveyed.

*Sec. 7. And be it further enacted,* That the Legislature of the State of Missouri be and he is hereby authorized to sell and convey in the fee simple all or any part of the lands heretofore reserved and appropriated by Congress for the use of a seminary of learning in said State and to invest the money arising from the sale thereof in some productive fund, the proceeds of which shall be forever applied by the Legislature of said State, solely to the use of such Seminary and for no other use or purpose whatsoever. And that the Legislature of said State of Missouri shall be and is hereby authorized to sell and convey in fee simple all or any part of the salt springs not exceeding twelve in number, and six sections of land adjoining to each granted to said State by the United States for the use thereof, and selected by the Legislature of said State, on or before the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, and to invest the money arising from the sale thereof in some productive fund the proceeds of which shall be forever applied under the direction of said Legislature, for the purpose of education in said State, and for no other use or purpose whatsoever.

Approved March 3, 1831.

RESOLUTION, in relation to the transmission of public documents printed by order of either House of Congress.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That nothing contained in the act to reduce into one the several acts establishing and regulating the Post Office Department, approved March third, one thousand eight hundred and twenty five, shall be construed to repeal or limit the operation of the act authorizing the transmission of certain documents free of postage, approved December nineteenth, one thousand eight hundred and twenty one.

Approved January 13, 1831.

A RESOLUTION, directing the Secretary of State to subscribe for seventy copies of Peters' condensed reports of decisions of the Supreme Court.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Department of State be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to subscribe for and receive seventy copies of the condensed reports of cases in the Supreme Court of the United States, edited by Richard Peters, and [illegible] be distributed one copy thereof to each [illegible] of the [illegible] each of the Judges of [illegible] the Attorney General of the United States [illegible] of the Heads of Departments, [illegible] Judges of the several Territories of the United States, five copies thereof for the use of each House of Congress; and the residue of the copies shall be deposited in the Library of Congress: *Provided, however,* That the cost of each volume shall not exceed five dollars.

Approved, March 2, 1831.

## VARIETY.

### BUONAPARTES GRAVE.

*For the Courier and Enquirer.*

*Journal of a person lately returned from India.*—Our touching at St. Helena would have been an incident devoid of interest to me, had it not been for the opportunity of viewing the tomb of him, whose arms spread terror over Europe. St. Helena appeared to me to be, in itself, a frightful, isolated spot of desolation, —an emblem of the seat of exile, or more properly, for a prison;—a place of all others, the most fit to break the heart of a banished man. It cost me a world of trouble and fatigue (which but for the object I had in view, would have been ill repaid;) to mount up the steep serpentine windings, twistings, and turnings, which relieve the traveller in some degree in the almost perpendicular ascent. On my way I passed by the country house, called "The Briars," which was the first habitation of Napoleon, on his arrival in the Island. It is a very sweet spot, when contrasted with the surrounding horrors of the place, and owes much of its attraction to a waterfall, which invites to musing and meditation. But the haunts of the living were not the objects of my expedition. I at length gained the tomb. He who looks for the lofty or sublime in this mansion of the dead, will be sadly disappointed. Not a trophy—not a wreath--no broken trumpet, nor fallen spear-- no glaive or helmet. A plain slab, formed of the Portland slab-stones, taken for the purpose from the Emperor's kitchen, is the only covering on his grave! On this not a line, either descriptive or commemoretive, is written. No name, no date-- as if he had gone—

> "And like the baseless fabric of a vision,
> Left not a wreck behind.!'

Around the secluded spot, the romantic and picturesque prevail in a high degree. It is situated in a green valley, well planted with umbrageous trees and beautiful shrubs. Five willows droop over the black tablet, and waving in the breeze, throw alternate light and shade on this untitled monument,—rustling, at the same time, in a sort of mournful cadence. On the left side of the grave are peach-trees, which bear fruit, as bright as crystal, glides on the outside of the railing, which surrounds the tomb; itself encompassed by a hedge of geraniums. A serjenat and a private are placed here on guard, and have orders to prevent people from gathering leaves and cutting pieces from the willow trees. I had intended to write a line by way of epitaph, with my pencil on the stone; but the thing was impossible. My attempt was resisted, and I had some difficulty to obtain a small piece of one the trees; but was freely allowed to gather some of the peaches and the geraniums, the hue of which would remind one of the ribbond of the Legion of Honor, founded by the diseased, and elevated by the blood of so many a battle-field. I now prepared to depart, but an incident of some interest arrested my steps for a while. A young and extremely pretty French lady approached, and leaned, in a pensive attitude, over the railing already described, with her eyes in tears, bent on the grave which it encircled. She was one of a party of natives of France, who had landed from a ship in the bay to visit the memorable sepulchre. Her companions speedily arrived, and after a look or two, persuaded her to quit the spot, to which she seemed to be immoveably attached. The only male in the party evinced a trivial disregard, which it was painful to contemplate. He shrugged up his shoulders, and, as they fell again, uttered something illustrative of the vanity of human glory. Then (speaking of the island) he said, "*Ma foi ceci un endroit excrable.*" The young lady remained silent all the time—

> With a tear in her eye,
> Which beamed like a star in deep azure sky;
> By Pity distilled, it hallowed the spot,
> Where the bones of Napoleon never can rot.

I now regained the ship, and though many a scene has since come before me,—still, the barren rock, the lone grave, and the weeping girl, have ever been in my thoughts.

*The Lion of the West.*—The principal character in this play is Nimrod Wildfire who to use his own language is a *screamer.*—Some idea of his peculiarities may be formed from the following slight sketch which he gives of an affair between himself and a raftsman.

'I was ridin' along the Mississippi in my wagon, when, I came across a fellow floatin' down stream settin' in the starn of his boat fast asleep. Well, I had'nt had a fight for ten days—*felt as though I should have to kiver myself up in a salt barrel to keep,*—so Wolfy about the head and shoulders. So says I, "hullow Stranuger! If you don't take keer, your boat will run away with you!" So he looked up at me slantendicler; and I looked down on him slantendicler; he took out a chor o' tobacker, and says he, "I don't value you tanamount to that!" and then the varmint flapped his wings and crowed like a cock. I ris up, shook my mane, crooked my neck, and neighed like a horse. He run his boat plump head foremost ashore. "Mister,' said he "I can whip my weight in wild cats and ride straight though a crab-apple orchard on a flash of lightning. Clear meat-ax disposition---the best man, if I an't I wish I my be tetotatiously exfluncted!"

The two belligerents join issue, and the Colonel goes on to say---

"He was a pretty severe colt, but no sort of a primin to such a feller as me. I put it to him mighty droll---in ten minutes he yelled, enough! and swore I was a ripstaver! Says I, "An't I the yaller flower of the forest? and I'm all brimstone but the head, and that's aquafortis! "Says he, "Stranuger you'r a beauty, and if I only know'd your name, I'd vote for you next election."---Says I, my name is Nimrod Wildfire---half horse, half alligater, and a touch of the airthquake---that't got the prettiest sister, fastest horse, and ugliest dog in the district, and can outrun, outjump, throw down, drag out, and whip any man in all Kaintuck.

*Galaxy.*

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*Charlotte Sep. 21st*

*Miraculous Escape.*—On the night after the late review, as one of our country citizens was returning home on hoseback, he was so unfortunate as to ride into a gold pit, about a mile from town, from 15 to 20 feet in depth. He had taken a by-road in which he had formerly been in the habit of returning to his residence; and not being apprized of any obstructions in this path, and his beast being blind, they were both suddenly precipitated to the bottom of the pit, and it is astonishing, from the attendant circumstances, that either escaped with life, as the gentleman can boast of the good portly weight of 250. On viewing the place, it appears almost utterly impossible that a man could be so fortunate as to make the descent on a blind beast, without meeting with inevitable destruction, or at least severe contusions; but the injury received was trifling, and of no consequence; by either man or beast. The gentleman, in his unpleasant situation, called lustily for assistance, and on the approach of the miners, the young colt of the dam below was observed capering about the edge of the pit, and soon tumbled down also without injury. The gentleman was assisted out, and by partly filling up the pit, and other means, the mare and colt were also released from their confinement, when the owner mounted again, and wended his way home, and was in town the next day to tell the story.

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*A keen reproof.*—Young A—— was particularly offensive, at the king's entertainment, to an interesting lady who sat beside him, by reason of his incessant and redicuious talk. At length he exclaimed, "Dear me, we are so crowded I scarcely know where to place my hand." 'I will tell you my lord,' rejoined the beauty, 'place it upon your mouth!'

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*Mr. Ellmaker.*—The recent nomination of this gentleman to the Vice Presidency has created a desire in the public mind to learn something of his character, which from his retiring habits is but little known beyond the bounds of his native State. We therefore insert the following very favorable notice of Mr. E. from the Village Record of September 1828:

"Amos Ellmaker, Esq. Attorney General of the Commonwealth, is one of those men, certainly extraordinary in this age, who unites the highest qualifications for public life, with the least political ambition.

"When a student, Mr. Ellmaker was noted for uncommon devotion to his books. Pleasure could not allure him to idleness. Idleness to him had no pleasure. But though Bacon and Blackstone—Coke and Chitty, and other luminaries of the law, might occupy the time usually devoted by students to the attainment of their profession, the hours appropriated by other young men to relaxation and amusement were by him occupied in literary and scientific studies. Natural and moral philosophy were those in which he most delighted. Classical literature came in as a relief to severer reading. On being admitted to the bar the profession found in him a sound, well-read lawyer, of rare endowments, and unusual literary attainments. Without seeking pratice, practice flowed in upon him.—Without soliciting offices, offices high and honorable have constantly solicited his acceptance.* The duties of the public stations he has filled have been performed to universal satisfaction. To say that his principles are sound, and his integrity pure, is to pay but the ordinary compliment due to public men in our State; but the urbanity of manners and delicacy of feeling of feeling which distinguish Mr. Ellmaker, add new lustre to the stern virtues which adorn his character. Studious of retirement, fond of literary and philosophical ease, he never courts the angry debate, or voluntarily throws himself into the political arenar; but a thorough Republican, an ardent friend of liberty and the rights of man, private inclination would not stand a moment in the way of public duty, when the general welfare should, in his judgment, call for active personal exertions. Distinguished already, it will probably be his lot to act a yet more conspicuous part in public affairs. We know that good men, intimately acquainted with him, look to Mr. Ellmaker as among the citizens of highest promise in the State. At the repeated solicitations of Gov. Shulze, he accepted the present appointment. A pattern of public and private virtue, he sets an example to young men, worthy of their strictest attention. More might have been said with truth. I coulk not say less. Nothing would be more unexpected to him than this notice. Should it meet his eye, the writer craves his indulgence. His justificaton is, that public men belong to the public."

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*Mr. Ellmaker was twice tendered a seat on the Supreme Bench of Pennsylvania—the last time by Gov. Shulze. He was also solicited by President Monroe to accept the Secretaryship of the Navy.

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## Notice.

A few reams of writing paper for sale at this Office, at $2 50 per ream, a few reams at $2; and a few reams of wrapping, at the usual price. 47

FROM THE PENDLETON MESSENGER.

Maj. Eaton has, in his late address, gratuitously dragged my name into his controversy with a part of his associates in the late administration. The station, which he recently occupied, and the relation, in which he is well known to stand to the head of the Executive branch of the government, are calculated to give more weight to his representations, at least with many, than what belongs to the anonymous communications of the day; yet I would not have deemed his statement worthy of my notice had he confined himself to the vague insinuations, which constitute the great body of his address, as far as it relates to me. To give colour to his general charges, he has ventured in a few instances to descend into detail, and to give statements of facts, but in a manner wholly erroneous; which however, might be received by the public as true, were I to remain silent. They have, in fact, been already so received in some respectable quarters. I am thus compelled in self defence to correct the errors of his statements, as far as they concern me. The occurrences, which are the subject of his address, are of a character to render me solicitous, that the part I took in relation to them, should be presented in the light, which truth and justice require. The memory of them will probably out live the present day, and a decent regard for the opinions of those, who are to succeed us naturally makes me desirous, that I should not seem to have any other connection with events, little calculated to do credit to the history of the day, than what I in reality had.

It is impossible to doubt, that the main drift of Maj. Eaton's address is to hold me up as the real author of all the discord, which is alleged to have prevailed in the late cabinet, and to which he endeavours to trace its dissolution, and which he would have the public believe, originated in a low and miserable squabble on my part, in relation to the succession to the Presidential chair.

With this view, and in order to give a political aspect to the refusal of Mrs. Calhoun to visit Mrs. Eaton, he states, that she and myself called in the first instance on him and Mrs. Eaton during their absence at Philadelphia, intending it to be infered, that in declining intercourse afterwards, we were actuated by political motives, and not by considerations, connected with duty. Unfortunately for Maj. Eaton his statement is not correct. Mrs. Calhoun never called on Mrs. Eaton at the time he states, nor at any other time before, or since, nor did she ever leave her card for her, nor authorize any one to do so; and she is entirely ignorant through what channel, or by what agency her card could come into his and Mrs. Eaton's possession, to which, I add, that it was not done through my agency, or with my consent, or knowledge. If Maj. Eaton had reflected, he would have seen, that there must have been, to say the least, an imposition somewhere. He states, that our visit took place, while they were in Philadelphia, and, of course, preceded their call, which as he represents took place after their return, & which he must have known, according to the usage, that governs intercourse at the place, could not occur. The Secretaries and their families invariably make the first call on the Vice-President and his family: and in conformity with this rule, Maj. Eaton had called on me, on my arrival at Washington—before his marriage, which I afterwards returned, and, not finding him at home, left my card. This was probably, while he was absent at Philadelphia, and was the only intercourse I had with, as far as I can recollect, during the whole session, except what took place in the Senate chamber, or when we casually met at parties.

This is not the first time, that Mrs. Calhoun has contradicted the statement, that she had visited Mrs. Eaton. It was reported at the time, that she had visited Mrs. Eaton, and that her card had been left. She then, on all suitable occasions, contradicted it, as directly and pointedly, as she now does, and in particular to two respectable ladies from Tennessee, (wives of members) who then resided in an adjoining boarding house.

The erroneous statement of Maj. E. compels me to give a correct version of what actually occurred; but which I never intended to intrude on the public, and now state with great reluctance, even in self defence. When he and Mrs. Eaton made their visit, I was not at home, as he states, and did not return till after they had retired. When I returned, Mrs. Calhoun mentioned, they had been there, and said she would not have known, who Mrs. Eaton was, had she not been with Mr. Eaton, as the servant had not announced their names. She of course treated them with civility. She could not with propriety do otherwise. The relation, which Mrs. Eaton bore to the society of Washington became the subject of some general remarks. The next morning she informed me, that she had made up her mind not to return her visit. She said, that she considered herself in the light of a stranger in the place; that she knew nothing of Mrs. Eaton, or the truth, or falsehood of the imputation on her character; and that she conceived it to be the duty of Mrs. Eaton, if innocent, to open her intercourse with the ladies who resided in the place, and who had the best means of forming a correct opinion of her conduct, and not with those who, like herself, had no means of forming a correct judgment. I replied, that I approved of her decision, though I foresaw the difficulties in which it would probably involve me; but that I viewed the question involved, as paramount to all political considerations, and was prepared to meet the consequences, as to myself, be they what they might.

So far from political motives having any influence in the course adopted, could they have been permitted to have any weight in the question, the very reverse course would have been pursued. The road to favor and patronage lay directly before me, could I have been base enough to tread it.—The intimate relation between Gen. Jackson and Maj. Eaton was well known, as well as the interest that the former took in Mrs. Eaton's case; but, as degraded as I would have felt myself, had I sought power in that direction, I would not have considered the infamy less had we adopted the course, we did, from any other motive, than a high and sacred regard to duty. It was not, in fact, a question of the exclusion of one already admitted into society, but the admission of one already excluded. Before her marriage, while she was Mrs. Timberlake, she had not been admitted into the society of Washington; and the real question was, whether her marriage with Maj. Eaton, should open the door already closed on her; or in other words, whether official rank and patronage should, or should not, prove paramount to that censorship, which the sex exercises over itself; and, on which, all must acknowledge, the purity and dignity of the female character mainly depend. Had the case been different; had a scheme been formed to exclude Mrs. Eaton, with political views, as is insinuated, the folly would have been equalled only by its profligacy. Happily for our country this important censorship is too high and too pure to be influenced by any political considerations whatever. It is equally beyond the scope of power, or influence, to exclude the virtuous and unsuspected female from society, as experience has found it is, to raise the suspected to that elevation. This point may now be considered settled, unless indeed, the public should permit the fruits of the great victory, that has been achieved, in favor of the morals of the country, by the high minded independence and virtue of the ladies of Washington, to be lost by perverted and false representations of the real question at issue.

With the same view, and, and not much less erroneously, Maj. Eaton has given a statement of my application to him in favor of a friend for the place of Chief Clerk, in the War Department. He has so drawn up his statement, as to make an impression, that I suspended all official intercourse with him, because he refused to comply with my application. The fact is far otherwise. It is true, that at the request of my friend, who was also a warm and devoted friend of General Jackson, and had suffered from his attachment to him, I did present his name to Maj. Eaton, and that I had no official intercourse with him afterwards; but for a very different reason from what he alleges; a reason which every individual, who has even a moderate share of self-respect, must deem amply sufficient, as a brief statement of the facts will prove. The application was made, not at the early period he states, (which was necessary to make the impression he intends) when it was known he was to be appointed Secretary of War, but after he was appointed, and took possession of his office, and, if it be material, long after Mrs, Calhoun had declined to return Mrs. Eaton's visit. I called at his office a day, or two, before I left the city; I informed him, that I called at the request of my friend, simply to state my impression of his qualifications and not longer his claim. After I had stated my impression in my friend's favor, he told me, he was well satisfied with his qualifications, but that he had offered the place to another gentleman, whom he named, but informing me, at the same time, if he should decline, my friend would receive the appointment. I remarked, that the person to whom he had offered the place, was perfectly qualified, and that I could not say a word to weaken his claim. Besides his qualifications, his relation with me, was at least as intimate and friendly, as his, whose name I had presented, and as between them, it could not possibly be a source of offence, that the former was selected; which, all who know me: will admit, when I say the gentleman selected was Col. Gadsden. The next day, I received a letter from Gov. Hamilton then a member of Congress, to whom Maj. Eaton alludes, as my friend, stating, that he had made application to Maj. Eaton in favor of the person for whom I had applied, with the favourable result of his application. On the strength of this, as well as his promise to me, I wrote to my friend enclosing Gov. Hamilton's letter and informed him he might expect the appointment with confidence as I felt almost certain, that Col. [illegible] would decline the office.—He did decline, but contrary to promise, another person was appointed, without giving me any explanation, then, or since. It was this breach of promise, remaining still unexplained, which interposed a barrier on my part to further official intercourse between us; and, not as Major Eaton represents, the mere refusal to grant the appointment, which of itself would never have had that effect with me. If there should be any doubt as to the promise, or the time of the application, the letter of Gov. Hamilton to me, and mine to my [illegible], both of which I suppose to be in [illegible] will establish the correctness of my statement.

But it seems that I am to be held responsible for the supposed feuds of the late Cabinet and the dissolution, because, as Maj. Eaton states, an ardent friend of the Vice President said in 1829, that Maj. Eaton is the friend of Mr. Calhoun. It would have been much more satisfactory, if Maj. Eaton had given the name of this supposed friend, with the time, place and circumstances, not only to enable him to give a statement of the occurrence, but to afford me an opportunity of judging how far I ought to be responsible. I would have been both to him and me an act of simple justice, which as far as I am concerned, would have been particularly desirable, as I must object to the competency of Maj. Eaton and his associates, to determine who are, or who are not my friends. They appear particularly liable to error on this point. But a short time since, it was gravely charged in an almost official quarter, that my friends had a meeting to expel him from the Cabinet when it turned out, on further disclosures, that they were all gentlemen from the Western States, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Louisiana, and devoted friends to Gen. Jackson, actuated solely by a regard for the success and honour of his administration; a step, of the existence of which, I was ignorant till after the meeting, and, of the particulars, till disclosed by the recent publications. If to this I add, Maj. Eaton's own liability to fall into error in determining who are, or are not my political friends, as disclosed in his late address, it will not, I am sure, be thought unreasonable, that I should object to his competency in that particular. When it is necessary to hold me responsible for scenes, the odium of which he shows uncommon anxiety to shift to the shoulders of those, he errs, on that point, in relation to two of his late associates in the administration. If, in his anxiety to implicate me, he mistakes the political relations between Mr. Branch and Mr. Berrien, and myself, gentlemen of whose sentiments one would suppose he could not be ignorant, we may reasonably suppose, that he is equally mistaken in the case under consideration.

The inference he would draw from Gen. Green's course, in relation to myself, can scarcely deserve more than a passing notice. Gen. Green's course has been of his own choosing, without an attempt on my part to influence him. Such an attempt would indeed have been perfectly idle. If he should be supposed to be governed by base and selfish views, how could I influence him? Such an attempt would indeed have been perfectly idle. I had nothing to give, where he had much to lose. On the contrary supposition, that he was governed by a sense of truth and justice, an attempt to influence him was unnecessary. My course, I trust, afforded ample motives of that description. If it had not, it would have been in vain in me, on the supposition of his honesty, to have attempted to obtain his support; as it clearly would have been, on the opposite, to have obtained it at all. As I have been compelled to speak of Gen. Green, it is due, in justice, to him to say, that I believe Gen. Jackson had no friend more zealous and honest in his cause. Whatever may be his present feelings, I know from his own declarations, that he was early and decidedly enlisted in favour of his re-election. His own interest evidently lay in that direction, as I believe his views of public policy did. If he has since changed his opinion, many causes may be found, in what has since transpired, without attributing it to any imaginary influence over him, on my part, when it must be apparent to all, with the whole power and patronage of the government, against me, I had nothing thro' which to exercise it.

Having corrected the errors of Maj. Eaton's statements and inferences, wherever he has descended into particulars, it only remains to repel his general charges and insinuations, which I do by a direct and positive contradiction. It is not true, that I attempted to exercise any control in the formation of the late Cabinet, or to influence its patronage, or that I made any attempt to embarrass the administration in the Senate, or elsewhere, or am any way responsible for the dissolution of the late Cabinet; unless indeed the refusal of Mrs. Calhoun to visit Mrs. Eaton on grounds exclusively connected with the dignity and purity of her sex, or the vindication of my character against an unprovoked and unfounded attack, should be considered sufficient to render me responsible. These are my only offence. In truth the reverse of all of these general charges and insinuations is true. Gen. Jackson never consulted me as to the formation of his Cabinet. He was even then, as it now appears, alienated from me, by means, which have been explained on a former occasion. As he did not consult me, I had too much self-respect and regard for the dignity of the office I held to intrude my advice; while the disinterestedness of my particular friends freed me from all solicitude on the score of patronage. As a body, they neither sought, nor desired office. The most prominent of them, those who had taken the most decided and effective part in favour of Gen. Jackson's election, had openly avowed their determination not to take office. In supporting him, they were actuated by far different, and much more elevated motives, than the low and sordid ambition, that looks to power and patronage. Their object was to maintain principles which they believed to be essential to the liberty and happiness of the country, to restore the administration of the General Government to the true principles of the Constitution, and to arrest, that course of events, which was rapidly bringing the great interest of the country into the most dangerous conflict; and so much higher did they hold these considerations, than the elevation of any man to power, that, as is well known, pending the election, while zealously supporting Gen. Jackson, they refused to advance his interest by the least abatement of their zeal in the maintenance of their principles. Nor is the charge of embarrassing the administration less remote from truth. I was most anxious for the success of Gen. Jackson's administration; and, tho' I saw much, I could not approve, yet I continued to give him my support, whenever I possibly could, consistently with duty. That such was my course, I appeal with confidence to all who were intimate with me, to the members of the body over which I preside, and especially to the two Senators from Tennessee, both devoted friends of Gen. Jackson, both men of great sagacity, and both having ample opportunities of forming a correct opinion of my course. In fact, every consideration public and private, of honour, duty and interest led me to deseire the success of Gen. Jackson's administration. I had contributed all in my power to the success of his election & felt, to the full, the obligation, which it imposed.

It is with pain, that I have forced myself to touch on the prominent subject of this communication. The question involved in Mrs. Eaton's relation to the society of Washington belonged, I conceived, exclusively to her sex, and could not be involved in political considerations, or drawn into public discussion, with painful consequences. I acted on these views in my correspondence with Gen. Jackson. I could not be ignorant of the use made of it by those, who by their artful machinations have placed Gen. Jackson and myself in our present relation; but the desire to do nothing on my part that could tend to draw the question from the tribunal to which it properly and exclusively belonged, restrained me from making the least allusion to it, in the correspondence, tho' calcutated to throw light on the controversy between us and to strengthen me in the conflict.

J. C. CALHOUN.

# FOREIGN.

*FRENCH EXPEDITION TO LISBON.*

The following is the account of the French Expedition to Lisbon as communicated by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of France to the Chamber of Deputies. We translate it from the *Courier des Etats Unis.*

"I shall not enter inte a detail of the causes which led to and preceded the expedition. The Chamber is aware that two Frenchmen living in Portugal were inquitously siezed and imprisoned, and that one of them was even publicly flogged in a public square at Lisbon.

The Chamber also knows that at this period we had no diplomatic relations with Portugal. The Consul instantly protested energetically against this conduct, he demanded the immediate release of the Frenchmen who had been deprived of their liberty, and indemnity for the injury that had been done to them. In consequence of successive refusals on the part of the Portuguese Government he thought proper to embark for France. He arrived at Brest, and on the statement made by him to the Government of the King two frigates and some lighter vessels were sent to the Tagus. Capt. Rabaudy had the command of this expedition. He transmitted to the Minister Santarem a sort of *ultimatum*, in which he demanded full satisfaction from the Portuguese government for the grievances complained of by France.

He was further ordered to declare that if in twenty-four hours he did not obtain satisfaction, he would comply with the orders of his government and that these orders were to blockade the entrance of the Tagus, regard being had however to the flag and interests of foreigners. On a negative or evasive reply from M. Santarem, Capt. Rabaudy in the execution of his duty seized Portuguese vessels which appeared in the Tagus, and gave notice at the same time to government of the refusal he had received. As the measures he took, however, might occasion some loss to our commerce in consequence of the Portuguese squadron which was at Terceira, Capt. Rabaudy went in pursuit of that squadron, took possession of it and carried it to Brest.

The Council then assembled, and the King ordered that a squadron should be immediately sent to the Tagus, to obtain by force that satisfaction which was refused. The Portuguese government must at this moment have been possessed either of an inconceivable degree of pride, or of an inexplicable obstinacy, to have believed that France had only a few frigates at her disposal.—Twenty-four hours afterwards the squadron was under sail. Circumstances attending the navigation caused some delay, and the expedition did not reach the entrance of the Tagus before the 6th July. From the 6th to the 11th the wind and tide were favorable. Admiral Roussin on the 8th sent in a summons to Lisbon. He was still desirous of showing some consideration, not for the Portuguese government, but for the neutral vessels which were in the Tagus.

He gave notice to the Consuls of the resolution he had taken, to profit by the first favorable state of the wind and tide to force the entrance of the Tagus. He requested them to cause neutral vessels to leave the port. On the 11th circumstances were favorable—the French fleet passed under the battaries and forts and silenced their fire at a distance of 200 toises from the Portuguese fleet, moored in the waters of the Tagus. The tone of the Portuguese government was immediately lowered, and it declared that it would accept our proposals,
The [illegible]
13th some [illegible]k place on the 12th, On the
the attitude of [illegible]sitation was preceptible in
I ask permission [illegible] Portuguese government
the dispatch which [illegible]ed to the Chamber
perceiving this hesitation Admiral Rousin, on
Santarem. [illegible] wrote to M.

"M. the Viscount—You force me to come to extremities. I refer to my letter of this day, and I confirm the assurance that if to-morrow at 12o'clock, I have not concluded the convention, of which you have accepted the basis, I will re-commence hostilities against Lisbon. I have depended on your word—I will no longer suffer from the consequences of my error. I expect your Excellency, or a person whom you may designate, this day or to-morrow until 12 o'clock. I will see him on board of my ship, and no where else."

The Portuguese government appointed M. Castelfranco their agent. He came on board the Admiral's ship, provided with full powers from the Viscount de Santaren. The negociations were terminated on the 14th. The *Moniteur* of the 17th of this month published the conditions to which the Portuguese government has submitted. I may be permitted to say, that in these conditions there is something calculated to gratify our national pride.

It has been asked what forms have been observed towards a government which France has not acknowledged. I answer that the agents of the chief of the government have alone been in relation with us, and have alone signed the stipulated conditions. No where will the name of Don Miguel be found.

Among the conditions stipulated will be found that of an indemnity for the expenses of the expedition. I have heard it said that this indemnity was too low. I readily admit, that if it had been necessary to arm and equip a fleet expressly for this expedition, the indemnity would have been quite inefficient, and that it would have been a long time before a fleet would have been ready—it would perhaps not have been ready now—but the fleet which acted at Lisbon had been got in readiness for a very different circumstance. As for the indemnity, we have thought that an expedition whose object was the obtainal of a national reputation, ought not to be converted into a matter of money. We have thought that we ought only to require an indemnity for what had actually been expended during the course of the expedition, and that only during the period the fleet had been employed against Portugal, it ought to be considered at the charge of that country.

The fleet was composed of 6 ships of the line, 3 frigates, and some smaller vessels. A ship costs 50,000 francs a month for wages and other expenses—six ships, therefore, cost 300,000 francs during one month—600,000 francs during two months The expenses of the vessels of less importance, have been estimated at 200,000 francs—in all 800,000 francs.

I will not leave the tribune without thanking the Chamber, if I am permitted, for the kind feelings it has shown towards the expeditien to the Tagus and those who have taken part in it. I ask permission also to pass over in silence the instructions given in relation to it. I will merely observe, that the orders of the Minister have been executed with the greatest exact-

[illegible] and addres. The Admirals, Captains and Crews ha[illegible] the eulogiums which the Cha[illegible] bestowed upon them.

[illegible]

# Salisbury:

### OCTOBER 31, 1831.

☞ We refer our readers to the communication of "One of the People," which will be found in another column of our paper, and ask for it an attentive perusal.

We set out in our political career with the resolute determination, which is yet unabated, to support the government and constitution of our Republick, which being vitally allied with the liberty and happiness of the American people, their perpetuation is well worthy of the highest regard of every press in the Union. In what manner these great interests of the general liberty of mankind are best subserved is the difficult question which divides the public sentiment of the American people. We stood still and meditated upon this question before we ventured to form our opinion or to turn either to the right or to the left or to make a step either onward or backward. We have decided, and we have done so without prejudice, as to the best mode of securing the constitution from violation and destruction--of perpetuating the government and to protect and insure the liberty, peace and happiness of the people.

The constitution was made and adopted by the States with some view. It was intended to secure the people of the States against the evil consequences which would flow from a perpetual collision between the general and State governments. This was the consideration upon which the compact was entered into by the States. Will the violation of this compact secure the people of the several States against the unhappy consequences of a perpetual collision between the Federal and State governments? Or is not this violation the very apple of discord between them? Has not the Union been shaken to its very centre from these unhappy conflicts? Is it not at this moment upon the very brink of the precipice, pushed there by those who think that they risk nothing in the violation of the constitution?

Believing that the observance of the principles upon which our government is based is the most solid foundation of our national happiness and glory, we have felt it our duty to resist, with our feeble strength, every encroachment upon that sacred instrument, the constitution, which is the ligament of the Union between the States. By whomsoever made we have never hesitated for a moment to enter our protest agaist its violation. In this view of the subject we do not consider ourselves as belonging to any party.

But we know, and experience fully sustains the truth of the observation, that it is impossible to get any man whose administration is to be conducted upon principle, as was designed in the formation of our government who can meet entirely the views and wishes of his party. We do not ask it, we could not expect it. We feel it to be our duty then to support that man for the Presidency who is the best qualified to administer the government upon the strict and rigid principles of the constitution. We do then sincerely believe that the existence of the Republican party depends upon the re-election of Gen. Jackson, as a Republican, who will resist every violation of the Constitution, and who can not be deterred from the honest discharge of his duty.

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☞ We have received the first number of a review of the "address to the people of the United States from the Free Trade Convention," signed "Hamilton," evidently written by Mr. Carey of Philadelphia. We will not speak of it farther than to say (and we do not think it deserves any other notice) that if Mr. Carey be the author of it, he is one of the dullest, most tedious writers in the world, and withal is a run-mad Federalist. We verily believe that so presumptuous a man never lived as Mr. Carey. If we would believe his racket, to use a phrase of Deane Swift's, we would be forced to be-

[illegible] that he could [illegible] in the [illegible] and take [illegible] between his teeth. The [illegible] ble, [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] dred. [illegible]

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For the Western Carolinian.

## Mr. CALHOUN'S EXPOSITION.

It was my determination to have addressed some reflections upon the exposition of Mr. Calhoun to the people of North Carolina shortly after it [illegible] public, but my engagements [illegible] my mind entirely from [illegible] questions it embraced [illegible] left me no time to commit my first thoughts to paper. Even at this moment I have not sufficient leisure to meet my original design, to compare the views of Mr. Calhoun with those of the distinguished republicans who have performed eminent services for their country, and who have attained to the most respectable and dignified stations, in our government. If I had the time and the means convenient to collect the opinions of the sages of the republican party as to the true relation between the Federal and State governments, I do not think any important difference would be discovered to exist between their views and those of the Vice-President.

In addressing these reflections to the people of North Carolina, who have ever borne the solid and enviable reputation of sober, deliberate actors, whose reason and not their prejudices sway their political and moral conduct, I [illegible] upon [illegible] contemptuous [illegible] of nullification [illegible] of this State, and how quick [illegible] are to seize upon every [illegible] which is not of modern Madison [illegible] and vilify it as seditious, disorganical and factious; but I would [illegible] such with the sincerity of that friendship which glows in the bosom of [illegible] whose greatest delight is to witness the liberty, prosperity and happiness of his fellow-citizens, to pause and consider what may be the consequences of this promiscuous distrust and condemnation of all the strict republican principles of our Federal government. I would not be thought for a moment, to question the honest and patriotick intentions of such men; but to ask and conjure them to look well before they leap—to examine the article before they strike the bargain. If you be a republican who reads this permit me to give you a maxim by which to be guided in forming opinions of the orthodoxy of the sentiments of those who belong to your party. Believe every thing to be in strict conformity with your republican faith, until upon the clearest and most convincing evidence it is established to be error and a departure from the universal faith of your party. Unless you do this you will bend like the reed to every wind that blows, until finally you will find yourself and your country prostrate. Adopt this maxim in Mr. Calhoun's case. He is a Southern man. He is a republican. He is a wise and great man. Many Northern men, many federalists, many ignorant and little men say that Mr. Calhoun is in error and that his principles are dangerous. But will you repose a confidence in a batch of Coffee-House politicians who batten upon detraction and scandal, and give the reasoning and authority of Mr. Calhoun no weight? I reject the thought even. To the wise it is but proper to listen, and it is prudent to follow their counsels. None have yet ventured to suggest a doubt whether Mr. Calhoun's opinions spring from the convictions of a pure and upright mind, singly bent upon the welfare and prosperity of his country. They have only questioned the soundness of the policy which he suggests as the most solid and permanent basis of our political institutions. It is my intention therefore only to separate the different parts of Mr. Calhoun's address, and to point out wherein he has conformed strictly to the republican doctrine of the Virginia school. In doing this I shall not attempt to quote the opinions of distinguished men, but will proceed to shew first, what was the Virginia doctrine; secondly, how Mr. Calhoun understands it; and thirdly, that in theory and practise they are both the same.

When the 'Alien and sedition laws,' recommended by the elder Adams, were passed by Congress, the State of Virginia believing that they were a direct and manifest violation of the Federal compact, and thinking that she foresaw the fatal consequences which would grow out of such infractions of the constitution, if a timely interposition did not arrest the evil, passed with that view the celebrated Virginia Resolutions. What did those Resolutions contemplate? To suppose that they projected a mere declaration of the opinion of their framers as to the origin and tendency of those laws which led to their passage would be to reject the evidence of those men who drew up the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions. They must then have had some point—some object beyond the simple expression of the opinions of the Legislatures of Virginia and Kentucky as to the tendency of the 'alien and sedition laws,' the passage of which led to their adoption and promulgation. How shall we ascertain the object of these Resolutions? Shall we not act very safely in adopting that rule of law which in all things refers us to the instrument itself, whatever it may be, to ascertain the intention of the parties? We will refer to those Resolutions to arrive at the design of the several Legislatures which passed them. We extract from the Virginia Resolutions as follows: "That in case of a deliberate, palpable and dangerous exercise of other powers, not granted by the said compact, THE STATES, who are parties thereto, *have the right* to interpose, for ARRESTING the progress of the evil, and for maintaining within their respective limits, the authorities, rights and liberties appertaining to them." This passage means, if words have any meaning, that they were intended to *arrest* the progress of an unconstitutional law. How will they *arrest?* By a mere *declaration* of their opinion as to the soundness of these laws? Surely, if such an inference could be fairly admitted, they must have entertained a high regard for the efficacy of their *opinions*. But let us assume the more reasonable inference and believe that they contemplated to arrest the progress of this unconstitutional law in the manner thereinafter set forth, as follows:

"*Resolved,* That the good people of the Commonwealth [illegible] ing to [illegible] to the States respectively, or to the People."

How [illegible] mode pointed out by these Resolutions [illegible] of an unconstitutional [illegible] tyrannical and oppressive law? [illegible] puts her Veto upon the "alien and sedition laws" after which she calls upon the other States of the Union to follow up her example. Did these Resolutions adopted by the Virginia Legislature annihilate the laws entirely? Nothing of the kind was contemplated—but a suspension of their operation was clearly designed until the constitutional authority, THREE FOURTHS of the STATES, could decide upon their force and tendency. Is Mr. Calhoun then a nullifier? He proposes only to put the veto of a State upon an unconstitutional law, and to suspend its operation within the limits of that particular State—not to destroy it forever. Mark the distinction between Mr. Calhoun's doctrine and nullification. The one suspends and the other destroys. Does Mr. Calhoun travel out of the Virginia doctrine? Virginia put her veto, in the shape of Resolutions, upon the "Alien and Sedition laws" and they were repealed. Let us lay aside cavilling and [illegible] and come to the plain matter of fact, which does not support the assertion that the Virginia doctrine and Mr. Calhoun's are variant. True, the Veto may not prove efficacious in all cases. But this is no argument against its sound policy.

Mr. Calhoun does not propose, as is generally believed to be the doctrine of the nullifyers, that one State may judge of the unconstitutionality of a law of Congress, and that only three fourths of the States can control the decision of this one state. His idea is that the three fourths of the States are the only judges which no man who ever read the constitution can deny—for that power has made many amendments to the constitution. The idea of the Veto is only a mode or manner of bringing the question before this great arbiter of constitutional questions. Inasmuch as it proved effectual when Virginia and Kentucky put their Veto upon the 'Alien and Sedition laws,' Mr. Calhoun thinks it would be prudent and safe to exercise it in all cases of a similar character. In the Veto itself is involved no *principle*. The state that lays the Veto has no farther voice in deciding upon a constitutional question than as *one of the three fourths* of the States that the constitution declares may alter or amend that instrument itself. Three fourths of the States may abolish the Supreme Court of the United States—may dispense with a standing army or a navy—in fine may make such alterations or amendments as they may deem fit. Where then is the objectionable feature in Mr. Calhoun's exposition? Mr. Calhoun does not broach any new theory. It is as old as the constitution itself, and no man who has any respect for himself would venture to deny it. If any man doubt let him refer to the constitution. It is perfectly immaterial, so far as it regards consequences, whether the Veto is used, as was done by Virginia and Kentucky, to bring the question before three fourths of the States. This is a mere *modus operandi* and may be changed or varied as the wisdom of a State may determine. Suppose then that North-Carolina looking upon a law of Congress as unconstitutional, thro' her Legislature, instructs her delegation in Congress to enter their protest against the longer continuance of that particular law. May not this be as effectual as the Veto, and produce the same consequences as resulted from the passage and adoption of the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions? It cannot be denied. If the law be repealed North Carolina would surely be satisfied—if not, and the protest of the delegation in Congress resulted in bringing the question before three fourths of the states, the state would be equally well satisfied. So in the case of the Veto as suggested by Mr. Calhoun.

Listen now to what Mr. Calhoun has to say upon the subject of *arresting* an unconstitutional law, and we shall discover how exactly his doctrine squares with that advanced in the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions. "Against these conclusive arguments" (the arguments in the V & K. Resolutions) "as they seem to me, it is objected, that if one party have the right to judge of infractions of the constitution, so has the other, and that consequently in cases of contested powers between a State and the General government, each would have a right to maintain its opinion, as is the case when sovereign powers differ in the construction of treaties or compacts, and that of course it would come to be a mere question of force. The error is in the assumption, that the General Government is a party to the Constitutional compact. The States as has been shewn, formed the compact, acting as sovereign and independent Communities. The General Government is but its creature; and though in reality a government with all the rights and authority which belong to any other government within the orb of its powers, it is, nevertheless a government emanating from a compact between sovereigns, and partaking in its nature and object, of the character of a joint commission, appointed to superintend and administer the interests in which all are jointly concerned but having, beyond its proper sphere, no more power than if it did not exist. To deny this would be to deny the most incontestible facts, and the clearest conclusions; while to acknowledge its truth is to destroy utterly the objection, that the appeal would be to force, in the case supposed. For if each party has a right to judge, then under our system of government, the final cognizance of a question of contested power would be in the states, and not in the general government. It would be the duty of the latter, as in all similar cases of a contest between one or more of the principals and a joint commission or agency, to refer the contest to the principles themselves. Such are the plain dictates of reason and analogy both. On no sound principle can the agents have a right to final cognizance, as against the principals, much less to use force against them, to maintain their construction of their powers. Such a right would be monstrous; and has never, heretofore, been claimed in similar cases."

It would be the duty of the general government, says Mr. Calhoun, as in all similar cases of a contest between one or more of the principals and a joint commission or agency, to refer the contest to the principals themselves. [illegible] a free state, in which this sovereign principle [illegible] ever so safely lodged. In others, where the [illegible] representing the [illegible] ting portion of the community [illegible] this contest, the only alternative was [illegible] or force. Not so in ours. Should the General Government, and a state come into conflict, we have a higher remedy; the power which called the General Government into existence, which gave it all of its authority, and can enlarge, contract, or abolish its powers at its pleasure, may be invoked. The states themselves may be appealed to, three fourths of which, in fact, form a power, whose decrees are the Constitution itself, and whose voice can silence all discord. The utmost extent then of the power is, that a State acting in its sovereign capacity, as one of the parties to the Constitutional compact, may compel the government, created by that compact, to submit a question touching its infraction, to the parties who created it; to avoid the supposed dangers of which, it is proposed to resort to the novel, the hazardous, and, I must add, fatal project of giving to the General Government the sole and final right of interpreting the Constitution; thereby reversing the whole system, making that instrument the creature of its will, instead of a rule of action impressed on it at its creation, and annihilating in fact the authority which imposed it, and from which the government itself derives its existence."

Mr. Calhoun proposes to appeal to three fourths of the States, "whose decrees are the constitution itself." What is the difference then between Mr. Calhoun's opinions and those advanced by the framers of the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions? [illegible] than "a distinction without [illegible] not in favour of Mr. Calhoun [illegible] the supposition that there [illegible] ference, Mr. Calhoun's [illegible] No candid, unbiassed mind can read both Mr. Calhoun's exposition and those celebrated Resolutions and arrive at any other conclusion.

Let the Southern democrats, the democratic party throughout the United States, rally round Mr. Calhoun, as the most orthodox and powerful man who can be selected to succeed Genl. Jackson after he shall have served out his second term. It is idle verbiage to tell the democrats of the United States that Mr. Calhoun advocates principles which, if acted upon, would lead to a dissolution of the Union. It will not be believed because there is no proof to establish the charge. His doctrines are the doctrines of the democratic party. Time and experience will sustain Mr. Calhoun.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

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## OFFICIAL PAPER.

The following is the translation of the Protocol of the conference held in London, on receiving the news of the march towards Belgium of the French army.—*Globe.*

Protocol No. 31, of the conference held at the Foreign Office, in London, Aug. 6th, 1831.

Present—The Plenipotentiaries of Austria, France, Great Brittain, Prussia, and Russia.

The Plenipotentiary of his Britanic Majesty opened the conference, by the following Declaration to the Ministers of the other Powers;

That the instant the Government of his Britanic Majesty was informed of the renewal of hostilities between Holland and Belgium, orders had been issued for assembling a division of the Fleet in the Downs, as speedily as possible, in order to be ready for the support of such measures as might be hereafter necessary, for re-establishing the armistice which the Five Powers have agreed to maintain between Holland and Belgium—and that since this order was sent, the new King of Belgium had requested the assistance of the Five Powers, and especially the support of the Naval force of Great Brittain.

The Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the King of the French, declared,—that the Sovereign of Belgium had requested of France an armed intervention, in consequence of the renewal of hostilities on the part of Holland. He had even added, that the assistance of the French Government was absolutely necessary, and that not an instant was to be lost, if a general conflagration were to be averted. The danger being of this pressing nature, the King of the French had determined immediately to send an army to assist the Belgians, and force the Duch to retire into their own territories.

The Plenipotentiaries of the other Four Courts having submitted to the Plenipotentiary of France, the declaration made on this head by the King of the French to the Representatives of these Powers in Paris, the Plenipotentiary of France examined the declaration aforesaid, and announced that the French troops would retire into the Department du Nord, as soon as they had accomplished the object of their entry into Belgium.

These declarations being heard, the conference considered that France had not time to consult her allies as agreed, before the above mentioned step; and that in so doing, she has only intended to fulfil her part of the engagements entered into by the Five Powers, for maintaining the armistice between Holland and Belgium.

The Plenipotentiaries of the Five Courts, in consequence, consider that France had no private views in sending his troops into Belgium, and was thereby only forwarding the object of the Conference; and it is understood that the operations of these troops and [illegible] of their stay in Belgium shall be [illegible] by the common consent of the Conference of London.

It is also understood that if the co-operation of the English Fleet become necessary, this Fleet shall act only for the accomplishment of the same purposes, and be subject to the same direction.

Moreover, it is agreed, that the French troops shall not pass the old frontiers of Holland, that their operations shall be confined to the left bank of the Meuse; that under no circumstances shall they invest either Maestricht or Vanloo; because, in those cases, the war, by approaching too near the confines of Prussia, and Germany, might give rise to disagreeable circumstances, which the Five Powers are anxious to avert; finally, that according to the Declaration made by the Plenipotentiary of France to those of the other Four Courts at Paris, the French troops shall retire within the limits of France as soon as the armistice has been established on the same footing as before the renewal of hostilities.

To conclude, the Conference is convinced that the late occurrences render it more absolutely expedient that they should, as soon as possible, procure a definite [illegible] calculated to terminate the existing [illegible] between Holland and Belgium, and to ensure the continuance of a general peace.

ESTERHAZY—WESSENBURG.
TALLEYRAND.
PALMERSTON.
BULOW.
LIEVEN—MATUZCEWITZ.

◆

## ATTENTION.

THE ROWAN TROOP of CAVALRY, will parade in the Town of Salisbury, on the last Friday of November, at 10 O'clock, at the Court House. Persons wishing to become members of the company can do so on that day.

HY. GILES, *Capt.*

*Oct. 25th,* 1831. 4t99

## To Saddlers

## Harness-Makers.

THE Subscribers wish to employ one Saddler and two Harness-Makers of steady and industrious habits.

JOHN W. HILTON,
BENJ. J. OAKES.

*Oct. 31st* 1831. 95tf

## A LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post Office in Lexington, N. C. on the 21st October, 1831.

Polly Adams
Martin Byerly
David Bowers
John Bowers
Charles Brunel
Wm. G. Beard
Eli G. Burton
John Burton
Wm. Briant
David Bovvier
Solomon Boss
Sarah Brown
Benjamin Bellings
John Calloway
Michael Craver
Henry Clingamon
Hugh Cunningham
Andrew Clinard
Danl. Evans
Catharine or Jno. Fouts
James Gillings
Wm. Grist
Phillips Grimes
Jesse Goovison
Jacob Goss
Wm. Houk
Geo. Hedreck
James Hughs
John Haynes
Thos. O. Ives
John Rout
Henry Keply
Daniel Keply
James Kinley
Catharine Lee
Adam Lewey

Danl. Lewey
Saml. Luske
Jno. Leathers
John Michael
Wm. Meaver
Theophilus McKay
John Mize
Reuben May
Saml. Michael
Evandu McIve
Jones Myers
Peter Owen
Amos Parks
Anny Parks
Nathanl. Peebles
John Peacock
John Richards
Abner Reace
Walter Richards
Christian Sapperfield
Nicholas Simpson
John C. Smith
Thomas Shepherd
Benjamin Saunders
Smith Saintsing
Benjamin Smith
Levi Treatham
Thomas Workman
Francis Williams
Edmond P. Wade
Jacob Walser
Joshua Wilson
Catharine Walk
Lucretia Walk
Hiram Ward
Saml. Yokeley

3t97 B. D. ROUNSAVILL *P. M.*

## *HENRY HUMPHREY'S &co.*

ARE now receiving another supply of NEW GOODS, among which is a variety of *Fancy Dry Goods.* And all articles of Merchandise, which they have lately found in demand by their customers,—

Their Stock is now extensive, and they respectfully invite purchasers, confident that they can suit them satisfactorily.

*Lexington* 22nd *October* 1831.

N. B. All kinds of marketable country produce will be received in trade by H. H. &co. 4t99

## JOB PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTON,
EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS & DESPATCH,
AT THIS OFFICE.

## POETRY.

### HE PASSED.

By Thomas Haynes Bayly.

He pass'd as if he knew me not;
Unconscious I was near!
And can he then so soon forget
A being once so dear!
No—through composure all assum'd
I mark'd the blush of [illegible]—
I [illegible] tremble when [illegible]
Another breathe my name.

I ask not now a lover's smile,
Those eyes are sunk and dim;
But in their ruin they possess
An eloquence for him.
Though others pass me, from his heart
More sympathy I claim:
When I am gone—perchance he'll weep
When'er he hears my name.

MORE GOOD NEWS FROM SCHUYLER'S LUCKY PALACE OF FORTUNE—DRAWING OF THE MAMMOTH

## LOTERY

Drawn [illegible] September.

4 [illegible] 31 21 8 14

No. 4 [illegible] the highest Capital [illegible]

**6000**

was sent by the [illegible] in a whole Ticket to a gentleman in Pittsburgh [illegible]. The following brilliant Capitals were distributed by Schuyler to his lucky patrons.

No. 22 31 4 the capital of

**20,000**

was sold in a package to Messrs. [illegible] Eaton of Halifax N. C. and James Gordon of Norfolk Va. (I publish their names by *special* permission) the cash was promptly paid in current cash the day after the drawing. Schuyler also sold one prize of $2,500 1 do. of $1000, 2 do. of [illegible], 3 do. of $800 &c. No vender in the U. S. can boast of equal success in selling Capitals.

My friends at a distance will recollect that a brilliant lottery draws in New-York [illegible] The Capitals are from $15,000 to $40000, Tickets from $5 to $10 so that those who remit $10 need not pay the postage and will be sure of a chance for the brilliant Capitals which are distributed weekly at Scuylers fortunate Palaces.

Those who purchase tickets will receive the "Lottery Herald" which is published by me every evening of the drawing and forwarded to any part of the United States *gratis*—the Herald contains the drawing of each Lottery and much useful and amusing reading matter.—

Orders for tickets must as usual be addressed to,

ANTHONY H. SCHUYLER
92tf NEW-YORK.

## *Negroes Wanted!*

The subscribers are anxious to purchase *ONE HUNDRED* negroes both male and female from THIRTEEN TO TWENTY FOUR years of age, for whom they will pay the *CASH.*

JAMES I. LONG,
RICH'D W. LONG,
THOS. MULL, Jr.

*May 23d* 1831. 6mt99

N. B. Application can be made to the firm in person or by letter addressed to *JAMES I. LONG & Co* Salisbury N. C., which will be promptly attended

## *CHARLESTON and CHERAW.*

THE STEAM BOAT MACON

CAPT. J. C. GRAHAM having been engaged last summer, in running between Charleston and Cheraw calling at Geo. Town on her way up and down, will resume her Trips in the course of a few days and is intended to be continued in the trade the ensuing season.

Her exceeding light draft of Water drawing when loaded only about four and a half feet water will enable her to reach Cheraw at all times except, an uncommon low river, when her cargo will be lightened at the Expence of Boat.

J. B. CLOGH.
*Charleston Sept.* 26, 1831.

N. B. She has comfortable accomodations for a few passengers. 92tf
J. B. C.

## The Tennessee Spinster.

THE subscriber still continues to make the above Machines and keeps a supply constantly on hand which he will sell low for *cash* or on credit to punctual dealers. He likewise intends to keep on hand a good supply of COTTON GINS, and he will also repair the same to order.

72tf E. P. MITCHELL.
*Salisbury, May 21st,*

## *Sylvester's*

NO. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. [illegible] THE GREAT [illegible] UNPRECEDENTED LUCK!!

*Drawing of the New York Lottery, Extra Class, No. 10, (Called the Mammoth Lottery) Sept. 21.*

4 26 [illegible] 21 8 14

Combination [illegible] the GRAND CAPITAL of [illegible] was actually sent in a *Whole Ticket* to Pittsburg, Pa. It was only fourteen days ago I sold at the same place, the $10,000 prize in a *Whole Ticket!* Who can equal the ever old and lucky Sylvester,—who not only pays the Capitals without "*gauging*," but never publishes the names of fortunate holders. For the truth of [illegible] the Capitals I can refer to the Managers.

[illegible] Orders in all cases must be addressed to the subscriber who is licensed by the State, and in all instances [illegible] original tickets [illegible]. Persons [illegible] with Sylvester will receive GRATIS the "Reporter, Counterfeit Detector and New York Price Current," published every Wednesday, so containing [illegible] useful information to my distant [illegible].

The following Classes are to come Drawn [illegible] October 19, Extra [illegible] 32 in a Package, 10 drawn ballots

CAPITALS, $40,000, $10,000,

Tickets $10.

[illegible] $110 00

[illegible] 45 00

[illegible] Extra 30

[illegible] package, 10 drawn ballots

HIGHEST PRIZE $30,000.

Lowest Prize $6.

Packages of [illegible] Tickets cost $110 00

Warranted to draw 45 00

N. B. A Lottery will be drawn every Wednesday; those wishing to adventure need only remit any amount they please, and the original tickets will be forwarded

S. J. SYLVESTER takes this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to his friends in North Carolina for their liberal support. He always has acted and will continue to act in a manner worthy of their patronage. There are so many pretenders to public patronage, that it is requisite my friends should again be reminded that I have no connexion with any other person, and that orders in all cases, must be addressed to.

S. J. SYLVESTER *Broker.*
*New York.*

*New York, Sept.* [illegible] 1831.

☞ The Editors of the Washington Union, Tarborough Free Press, Western Carolinian, Miners' & Farmers' Journal, North Carolina Journal, and Raleigh Star, will give the above three insertions, and forward their accounts to S. J. SYLVESTER. 3·93

## *Committed.*

TO the Jail of Lincoln County, on the 10th of August, 1831, a negro man, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, well formed, he Speaks [illegible]. He has a scar on his right Cheek, he calls himself *Nichodemus,* and says he belongs to Nathaniel Hops in Iredell County, North Carolina The owner is requested to come forward, prove property pay charges and take him away. 13tf

JACOB REINHARDT, *Jailor.*

## Lost or Mislaid

THE first volume of Ascough's Shakespeare. The volume is well bound and has green edges: No name is recollected to have been written in it. Any person having such a book would confer a favor on the owner by returning it to this office. 89

## WAGGONERS,

*Driving to Fayetteville,*

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the *Wagon Yard,* where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good House, fire, water, and shelter. [illegible] to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision [illegible], Bread Shop and Confectionary, and [illegible] for Boarders and Lodgers in a [illegible] and comfortable style.—*Fayetteville* [illegible] 1828. 11

## *Female Seminary.*

SALISBURY, N. C.

THE exercises of this Institution will commence on the first day of October. The course of instruction will include Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammer, Geography with the use of the Globes' Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, History, Rhetoric, Logic and moral Philosophy, Needlework, Drawing, Painting, and music. The price of tuition per session*(five months) will be $10-50 Drawing, and Painting $10, Music 20 dolls. paid in advance.

*Principal*
83tf BENJAMIN COTTRILL.

## *For Sale.*

*Two hundred pounds of first rate Northern Hops. Enquire at this Office.* 86tf

## *Medical College.*

THE Course of Lectures in this Institution, will commence on the Second Monday in November [illegible]

[illegible] John E. Holbrook, M. D.

*[illegible] and practice of Medicine,* } S. Henry Dickson, M. D.

*Midwifery and the Diseases of Women and Children,* } T. G. Prioleau, M. D.

*Chemistry and Pharmacy,* } Edmund Ravenel, M. D.

*Materia Medica*—Hry R. Frost, M. D.

*Pathological and Surgical Anatomy,* } [illegible]

*Demonstrator of Anatomy,* } John Bellinger, M. D.

EDMOND RAVENEL, Dean.

☞ The Cheraw Republican, Yorkville Pioneer, and Columbia Telescope, S. C.; Augusta Chronicle, Ga.; Western Carolinian, N. C.; Kentucky Gazette, Ky.; Mobile Register, Ala.; Louisiana Advertiser, N. O.; Florida Herald, Florida; and Nashville Republican, are requested to [illegible] the above advertisment once a week [illegible] the first Monday in November next, and send their bills to the Dean of the Faculty.

*August 26th,* 7·95

## Fulton for Sale!

THE subscriber being desirous of removing to the West, will sell at public sale without reserve, on Tuesday the 29th of November next, his residence where he now lives, known by the name of Fulton, situated on the west side of the Yadkin River, in Rowan County, 20 miles north of Salisbury, 11 west of Lexington and 10 east Mocksville, containing 270 acres. On the premises there are three good dwelling houses with the necessary outhouses, and one store house.

## ALSO—

a convenient and well improved tan-yard. About 75 acres of the land is cleared, under a good fence and in cultivation of which 30 acres is good bottom land. The situation is a good one either for the mercantile or tanning business The land will be sold in lots or all together, to suit purchasers.

Terms made easy to suit the times. Further conditions made known on the day of Sale.

JOHN LOWRY.
*October 11th* 1831. 4·96

## *Runaway*

ON the 10th of September last, from my plantation in Jones county, two negroes, one named WASHINGTON, about 27 years of age, a very bright mulatto, on one of his hands there is a scar occasioned by a gin; he will change his name and endeavor to pass for a free man. The other named JOHN, a common mulatto, about 30 years of age, very intelligent; he will probably pass as the servant of Washington, and change his name. A reward of 25 Dollars will be given for the delivery of either in any jail, so that I can get them. JAMES LAMAR.

*October 16th* 42tf

☞ The Georgian, Savannah; the Telescope, Columbia, S. C.; and Richmond Enquirer, are requested to publish the above weekly until forbid, and then forward their accounts to J. LAMAR

## *TO GOLD MINERS.*

The subscriber would respectfully inform those engaged in the Gold mining business, that he has now on hand Eight Erastres bed stones of a superior grit, and well cut for the gold mining business Which he will sell on reasonable terms.

N. B. The Subscriber will keep constantly on hand a few Erastre Bed stones of the usual size, that those wishing can be supplied at the shortest notice.

E. E. PHILLIPS
87tf *Sept. 2nd* 1831.

The Editors of the Miners and Farmers Journal, will please give the above four insertions and forward their account to this office.

## State of North-Carolina,

SURRY COUNTY.

*August term,* 1831.

HENRY G. HAMPTON *vs* Nathan Moffit: Orginal attachment. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State. Upon motion, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks that the defendant appear at the next court of Pleas and Quarter sessions, to be held for the county of Surry at the Court House, in Rockford, on the Second Monday of November next, then and there to plead, or replevy, or the same will be taken pro confess. and heard ex parte.

6t25 Test, JNO WRIGHT, c. c.

## *BLANK DEEDS.*

OF every description, neatly Printed, and kept constantly for sale at this office.

## *Schuyler's Palace of Fortune,*

*New-York,* [illegible]

THE [illegible] has [illegible] his fortunate establishment is a common subject of remark in this City. Victory after Victory!!! *Splendid* [illegible] *and no Sham about it*—In the Grand Mammoth Lottery drawn on the 21st inst. I [illegible] the extreme pleasure of [illegible] Capital Prize of $20,000 [illegible] Co. was the [illegible] of the Ticket [illegible] Eaton of Halifax, [illegible] ed by Mr. James Gordon of Norfolk Va. The cash was advanced for the same the day after the drawing. Again in the very last Lottery I sold a prize of $5000 to Mr. L. Barber of Ulster County in this State—let it be remembered that Schuyler never publishes the names of the many fortunate owners of Capitals obtained at his office without particular consent—It is a fact that nearly all the high prizes of consequence are obtained at my office—The Capital Prize of $40,000 in the Grand Mammoth Lottery was sent by the managers (Messrs Yates & McIntyre) to their agent in Pittsburgh [illegible]—a certain Vender in this city has endeavored to deceive [illegible] a [illegible] sold it—this [illegible] nothing to do with [illegible] are so *many pretenders that* [illegible] *any thing*—a good class is drawn weekly in this city $10 will always get a fine chance in any of the Lotteries. On the 16 November next a first rate all *prize scheme* will be drawn in this city—[illegible] No. Lottery Blanks are entitled to $4 in this Lottery, and one Number $10. Price of Tickets $10 and shares in proportion.

Please address as usual

ANTHONY H. SCHUYLER.
4·95 *New York.*

☞ Schuyler's Lottery Herald' published every Wednesday, is sent Gratis to all his customers.—The Herald will be found useful and amusing.

## *Land & Negroes,*
## FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of a Deed of Trust to me executed by William Long, and for the purposes therein mentioned, I shall expose to public sale, at the Court house in Salisbury on Thursday the 15th day of December next, the following property, viz:

Twenty-four or five likely Negroes consisting of Men, Boys, Women and Girls, several head of horses. Also his interest in a Tract of Land situated on the Yadkin River, whereon Wm. Long now lives. Terms will be cash.

THOMAS L. COWAN, *Trustee.*
*October, 20th* 1831. 94tf

## To the Public.

J. SCOTT & A. W. BRANDON having dissolved their partnership in the business establishment of Cheraw. All persons indebted to Scott & Brandon of that place are requested to make payment, and all persons having claims to present them for payment.

Business continued as heretofore by Brandon and Scott at Wadesboro' where can be had for cash or country produce in exchange, all kinds of Fancy Goods Groceries &c. on the most liberal terms.

*Oct. 22nd* 1831. } J. SCOTT.
94tf } A. W. BRANDON.

J. SCOTT having bought out the interest of A W Brandon in their concern (Scott & Brandon,) at Cheraw, will be happy to supply all who may want Goods on good terms, either by wholesale or retail with Dry Goods and Groceries of every description. In all instances selling for Cash or country produce. The highest market price will be given for country produce in Cash or exchange for Goods. JNO. SCOTT.

*October* 22. 1831. 94tf

All produce intended for the Charleston market or to pass through the hands of H. W Conner & Co. Charleston will be carefully stored and forwarded, also packages of every kind from any quarter of the world received and forwarded to order by JNO SCOTT *Agent at Cheraw of* H. W CONNER & Co.

## *BEEF IN MARKET.*

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury and the public generally that he *now has* and intends *hereafter* to have *good* beef which he will have in market every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings. His beef is as good as that of any of his brethren and he is determined to sell it as cheap. He will pay the highest cash prices for good mountain beeves, at any time.

85tf CHARLES L. BOWERS.

## *EQUITY BLANKS*

FOR SALE HERE.

☞ ANOTHER ☜

## *Mammoth Lottery*

*All Prizes and no Blanks!!!*

THE New-York Consolidated Lottery Class [illegible] will be drawn in the City of New York on Wednesday the 16th of November, 1831. 66 No. Lottery 8 drawn ballots. Every Ticket in this Lottery will be a Prize!! Those Tickets having none of the drawn numbers will be entitled to $4—those having one of the drawn numbers on them will be entitled as usual to $10.—This is a fine Scheme for Packages.

## PRIZES.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 OF | $40.000 |
| 1 | 5000 |
| 1 | 3000 |
| 10 | 1000 |
| 30 | 100 |
| 58 | 40 |
| 1450 | 15 |
| 30856 | 4 |
| 1 of | $1000 |
| 1 | 4000 |
| [illegible] | 1706 |
| [illegible] | 500 |
| [illegible] | 50 |
| 56 | 30 |
| [illegible] | 10 |

Tickets $10 Halves $5 Quarters $2,50 packages of [illegible] tickets will cost $220 warranted to draw at least.......$115,60

When packages are ordered a discount of 5 per ct. will be made. Those who wish certificates of packages, need only remit the difference between the cost of the Packages and the amount warranted. Those who remit $93 will be entitled to a certificate of a package of wholes—in like proportion for shares. The original tickets will be deposited in the Bank.

Orders for Tickets to receive prompt and confidential attention must be addressed to

ANTHONY H. SCHUYLER.
4·99 *New York.*

THE
PLANTER'S AND FARMER'S
ALMANAC.
FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD
**1832,**

CALCULATED for the Meredian of Salem, N. C. just received and for sale at this Office. Price 10 cents single 75 cents per dozen.

*Journeymen Cabinet-Maker*

## *WANTED.*

A GOOD Cabinet Maker of sober and moral habits will meet with constant employment and good wages by application to the subscriber.

3·96 WILLIAM G HAINES.
*Rockford, Surry County N C.*

## W. J. JONES,
## ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL practise in the Courts of this County, Davidson, Mecklenburg & Cabarrus. His office is a few doors below the Court-House.

*October 8th* 1831. 92tf

## Negroes Wanted!

THE subscriber is desirous to purchase a number of *NEGROES* without any limit during the next twelve months.* Any person having such property for *sale* would do well to apply to the subscriber before they make a sale, for they may rest assured that he will pay the most liberal prices in *CASH.* JAMES HUIE.

N. B. All letters addressed to the subscriber will be attended to as punctually, as if application was made in person. In his absence Robert Huie will attend to the business, or in his abscence Mr. Reeves, the Post-Master, will, who is authorised to make purchases at all times.

*Salisbury, May* 21. 72tf

## To Undertakers.

SEALED Proposals will be recev'd by the subscribers untill the 3d. Monday in November next, for a thorough repair of the prison in Salisbury, N. C. The materials to be of Rock Wood, and Iron, [illegible] a plan of executing the same accompanying the proposals. Persons wishing to undertake, will call on F. SLATER Esq. at the Jail and view the same.

MAXWELL CHAMBERS. } 9·99
W. H. HORAH. } Com.
GEORGE VOGLER. }

## *JOB PRINTING,*

OF EVERY DESCRIPTON,
EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS & DESPATCH
AT THIS OFFICE.